

Hadronic interaction models for CR EAS

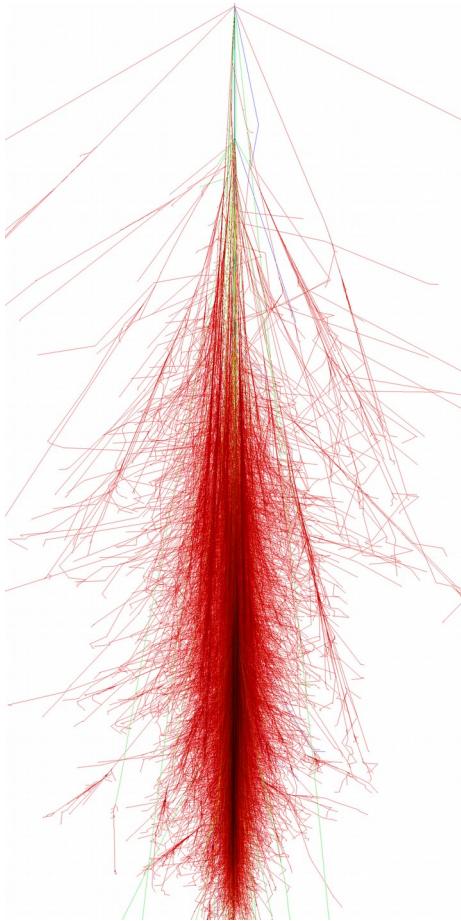
Felix Riehn

10 / 18 / 2018

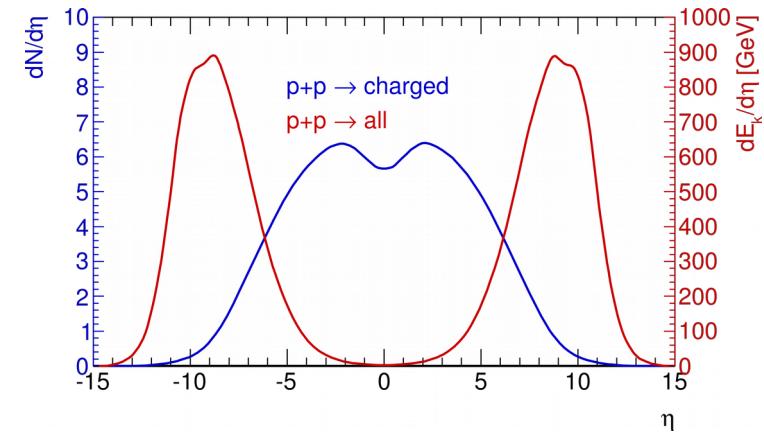
CFNS workshop on Forward Physics And Instrumentation
From Colliders To Cosmic Rays

Stony Brook University

The goal: describing extensive air showers



- * Many interactions → fast code
- * Nuclear target
- * pion & kaon interactions
- * broad energy range
- * very sensitive to energy flow
- * average interaction



CR models

SIBYLL 2.3C (R. Engel, A. Fedynitch, T.K Gaisser, FR, T. Stanev)

- DPM based
- charm production
- phenomenologic

DPMJET III

(R. Engel, A. Fedynitch, S. Roesler, J. Ranft)

- DPM based
- photon interactions
- collective effects

QGSJET II (S. Ostapchenko)

- Gribov-Regge
- non-linear effects

EPOS LHC (H.J. Drescher, F. Liu, T. Pierog, K. Werner)

- Gribov-Regge
- collective effects

CR models: similarities

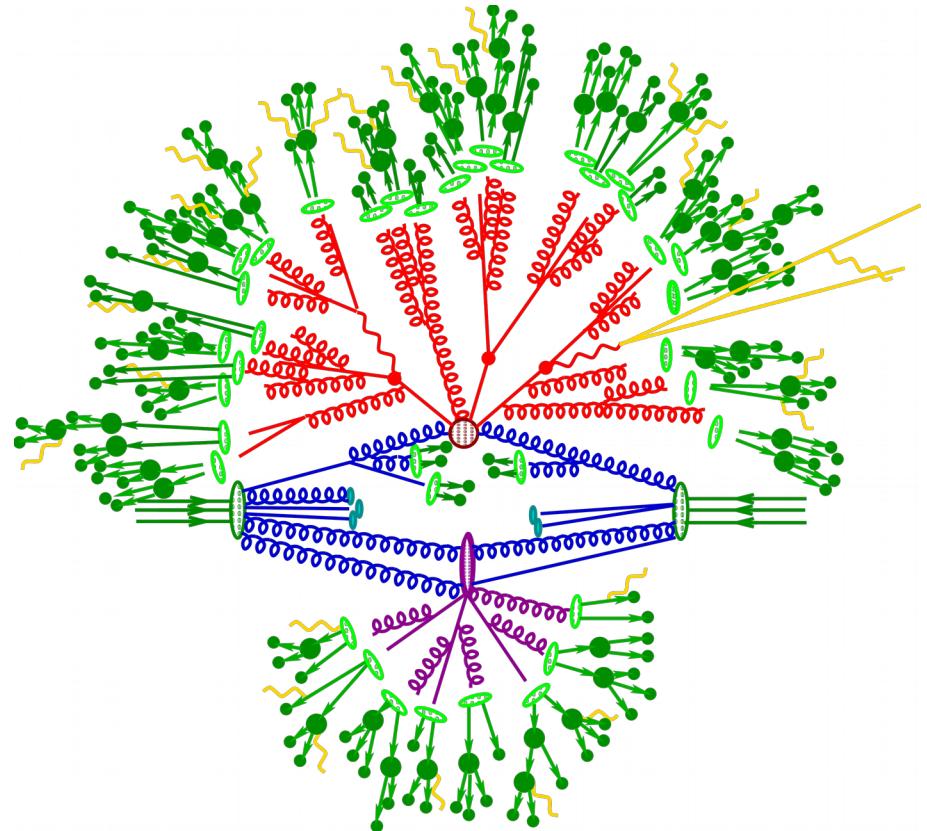
Parton picture

pQCD

String fragmentation

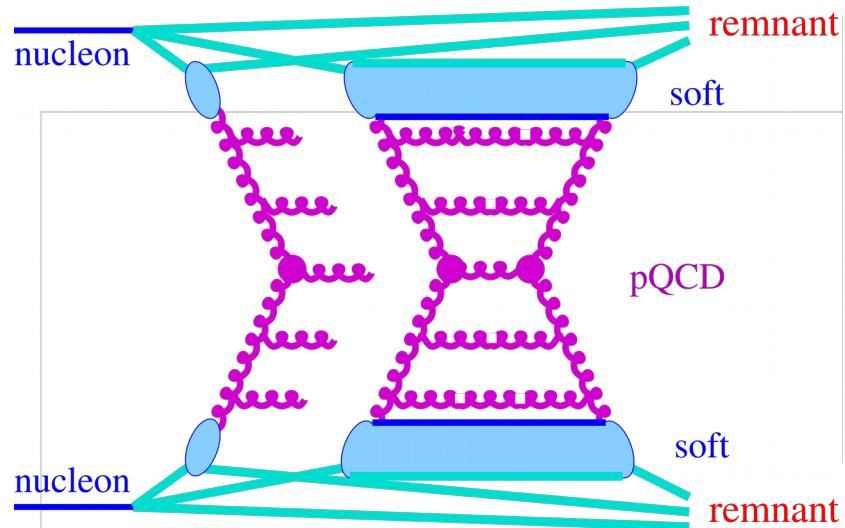
Beam remnants

Other approaches possible:
- dipole picture (DIPSY)
- cluster fragmentation

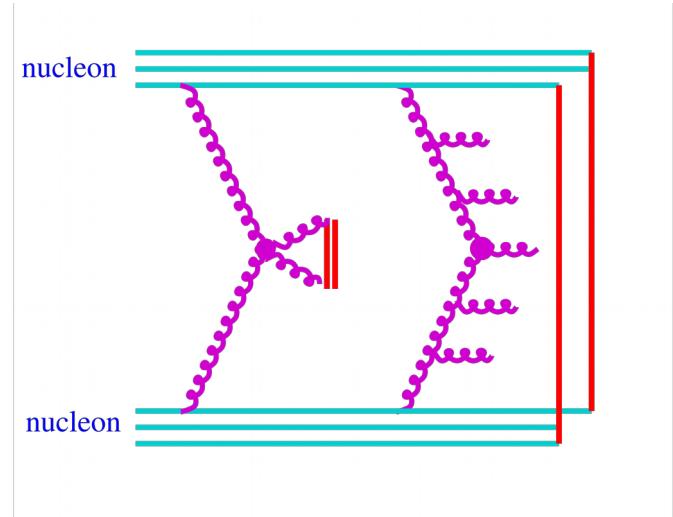


Scattering picture

EPOS, QGSJET II

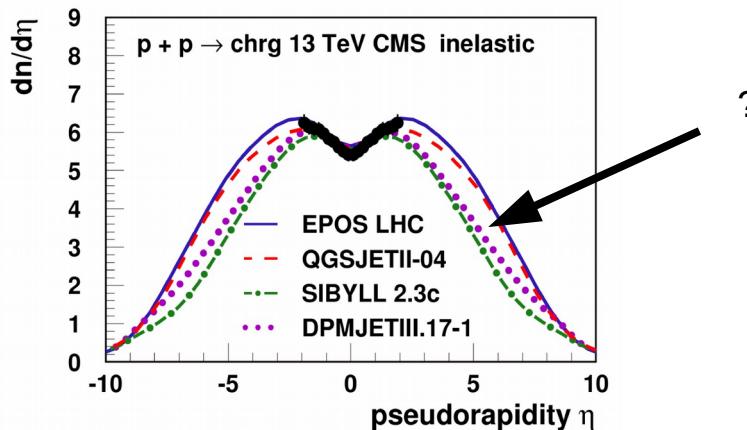
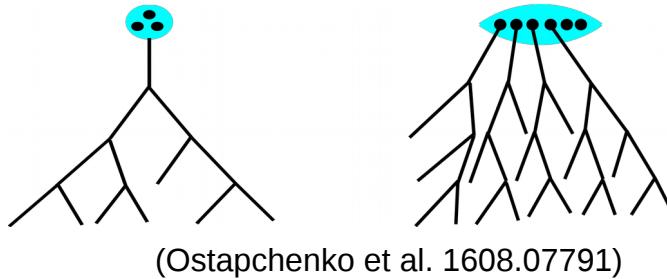


SIBYLL

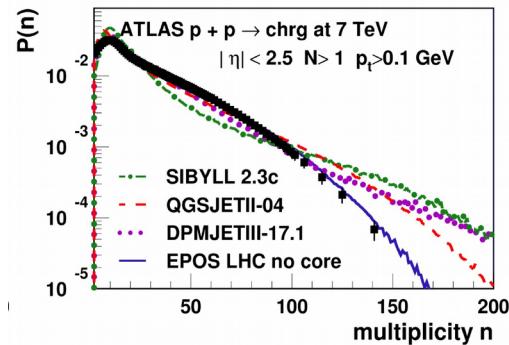
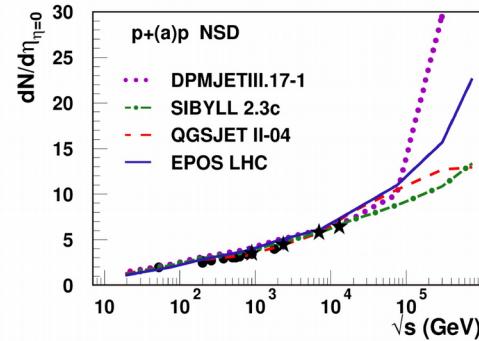


CR models: differences I

- * amplitude definition:
factorization or full Gribov-Regge



- * energy evolution, saturation behavior:
pT/Q0 cut or non-linear effects,
impact parameter dependence



CR models: differences II

SIBYLL
 $h+A(<18)$

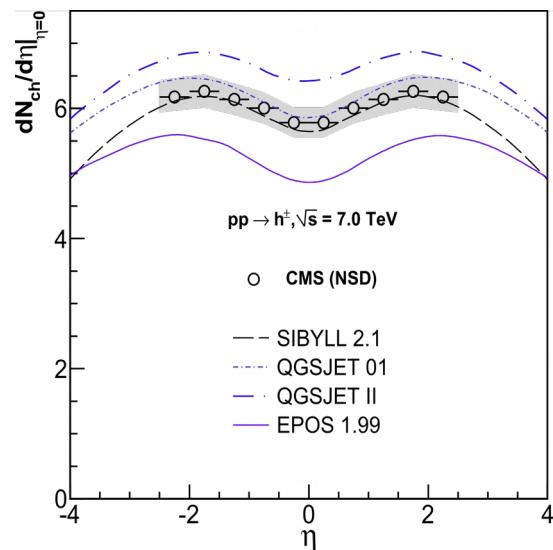
DPMJET ($h+A, \gamma+A, A+A$)
QGSJET II ($h+A, A+A$)

EPOS ($h+A, \gamma+A, A+A$)

Complexity, runtime, #parameters, #data

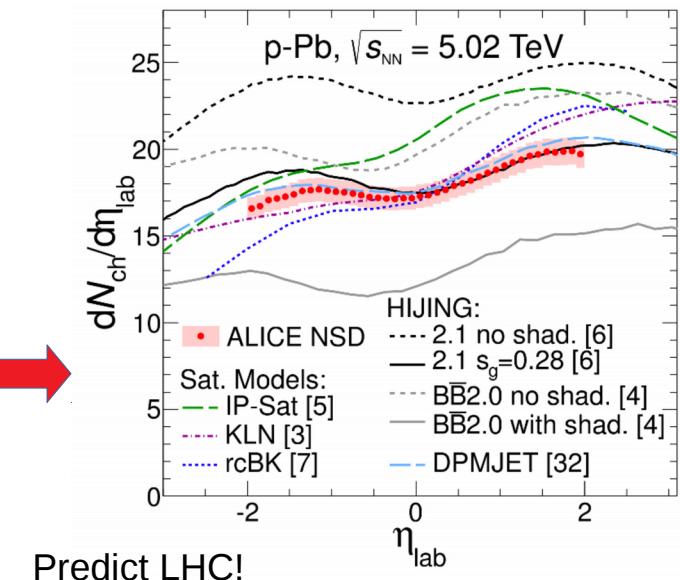
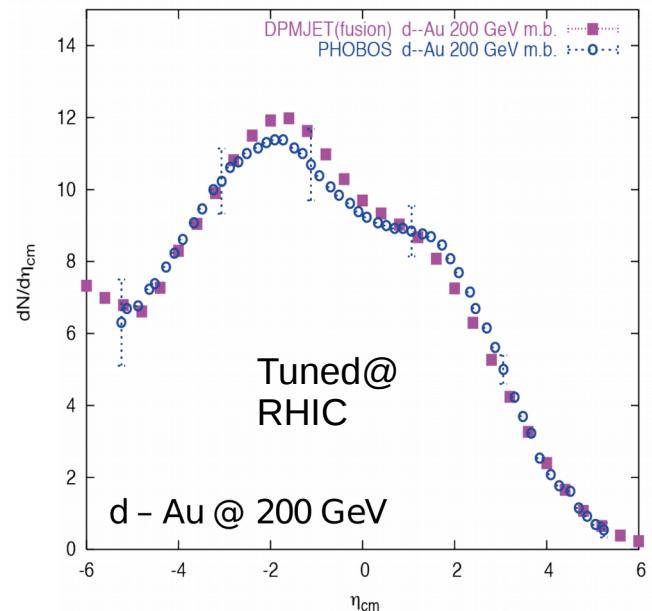
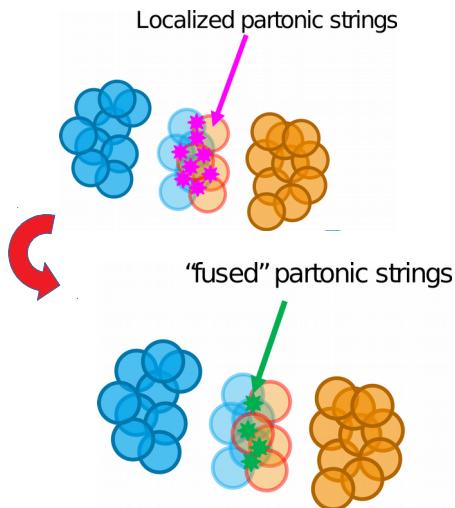
Performance:

TeVatron
tunes!



RHIC impact I

Example: fusion in DPMJET



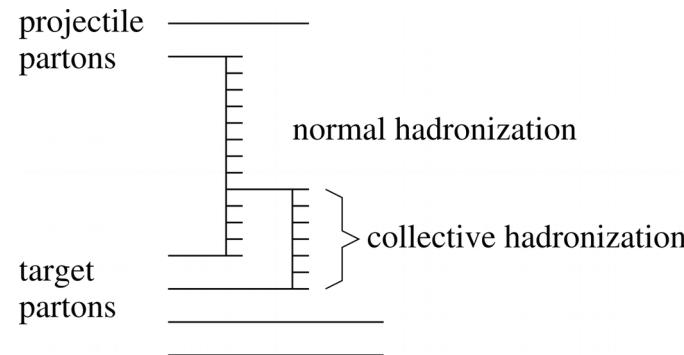
F.W.Bopp, J. Ranft, R.Engel, S.Roesler
arXiv:hep-ph/0403084v1

ALICE Coll.,PRL 110,
032301 (2013)

RHIC impact II

Example: parton ladder splitting in EPOS

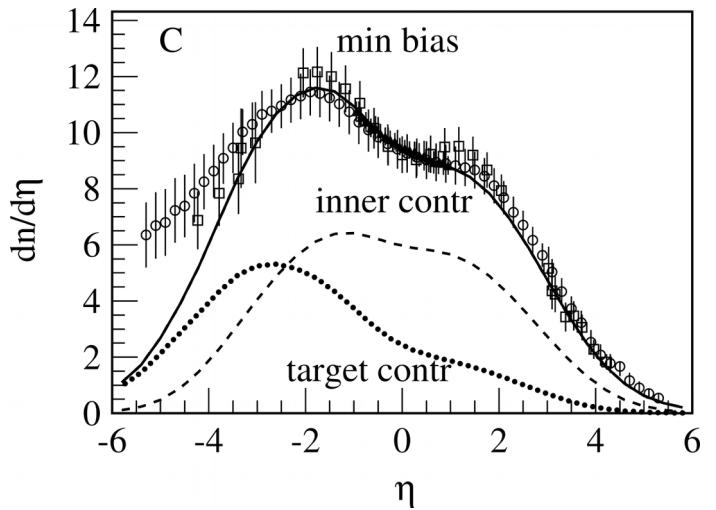
(Werner et al.,
Phys. Rev. C 74, 044902 (2006))



Coeff cient	Corresponding variable	Value
S_M	Minimum squared screening energy	$(25 \text{ GeV})^2$
W_M	Def nes minimum for Z_0	6.000
W_Z	Global Z coeff cient	0.080
W_B	Impact parameter width coeff cient	1.160
a_S	Soft screening exponent	2.000
a_H	Hard screening exponent	1.000
a_T	Transverse momentum transport	0.025
a_B	Break parameter	0.070
a_D	Diquark break probability	0.110
a_S	Strange break probability	0.140
a_P	Average break transverse momentum	0.150

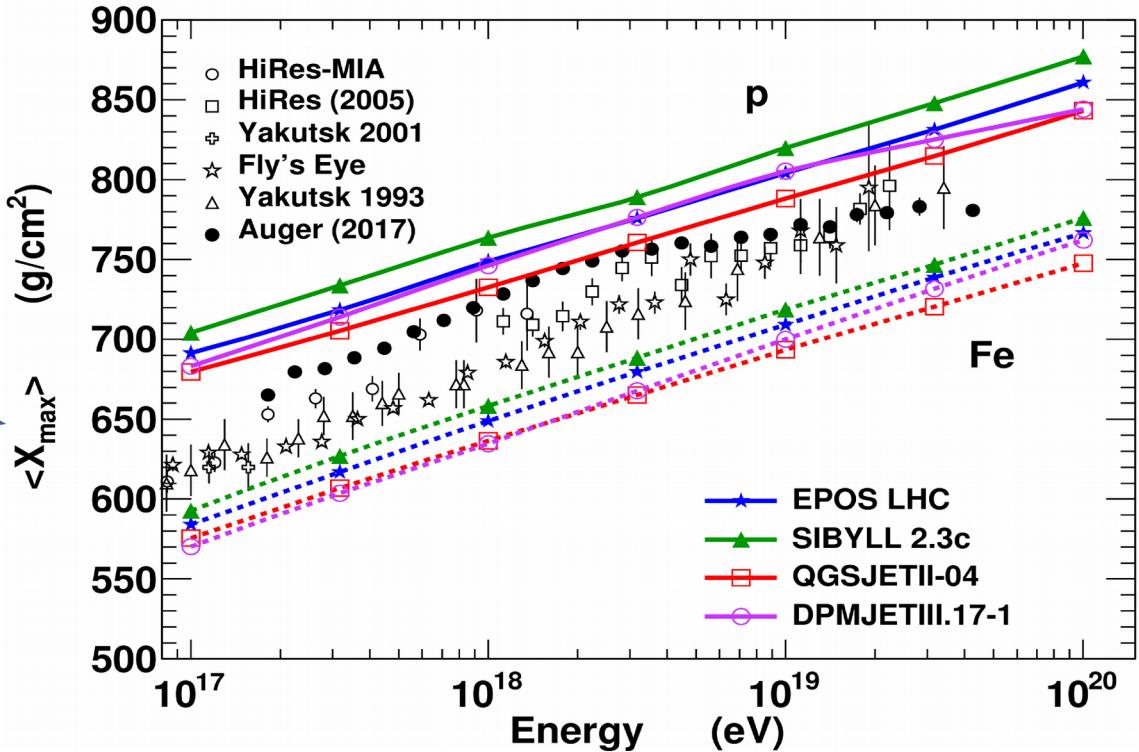
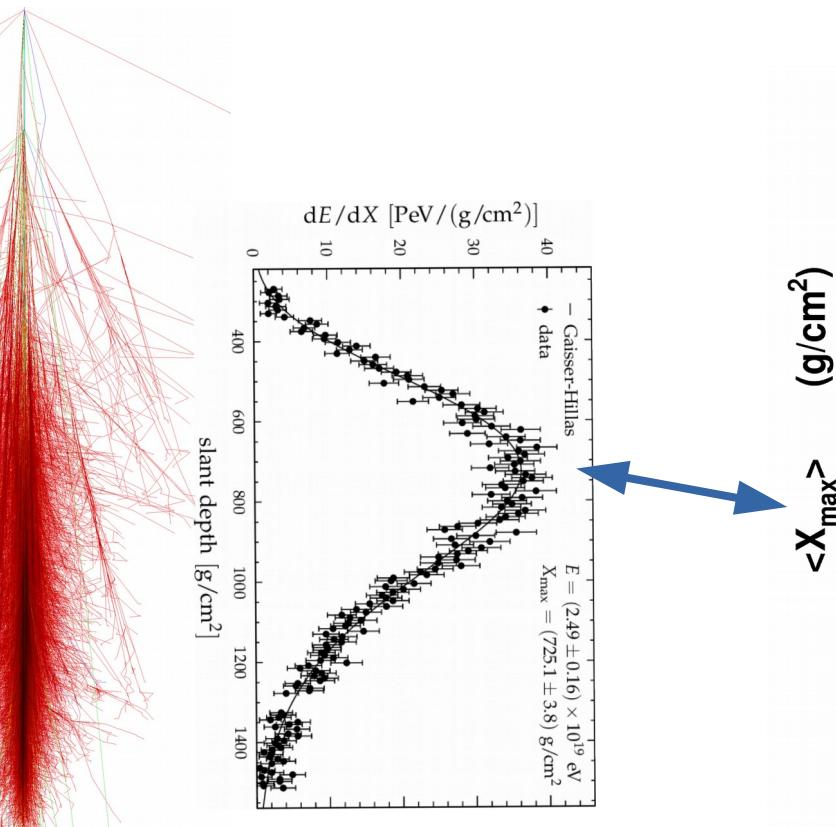
New parameters

tuned@RHIC



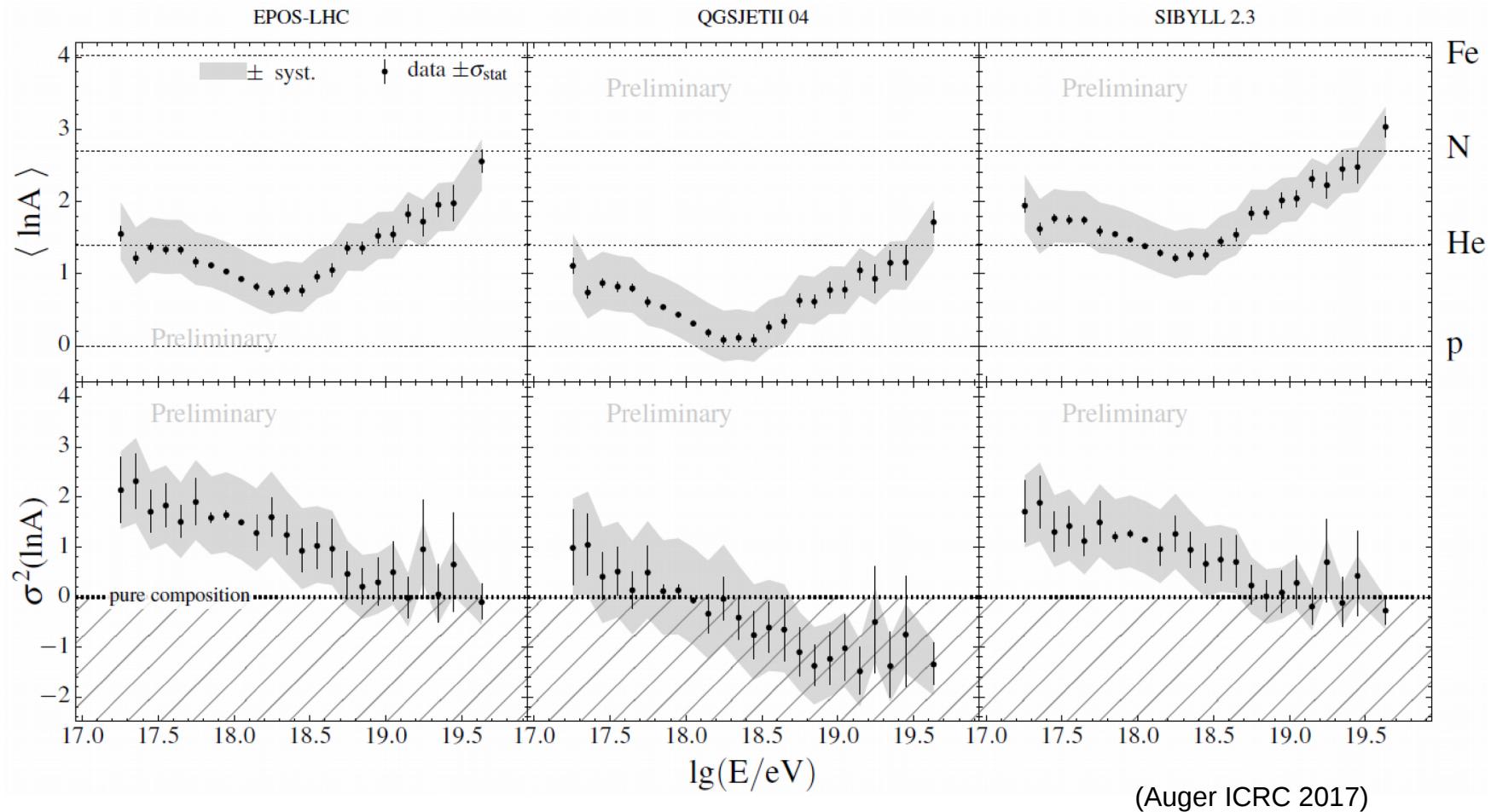
Air shower performance

Does it matter? EAS performance

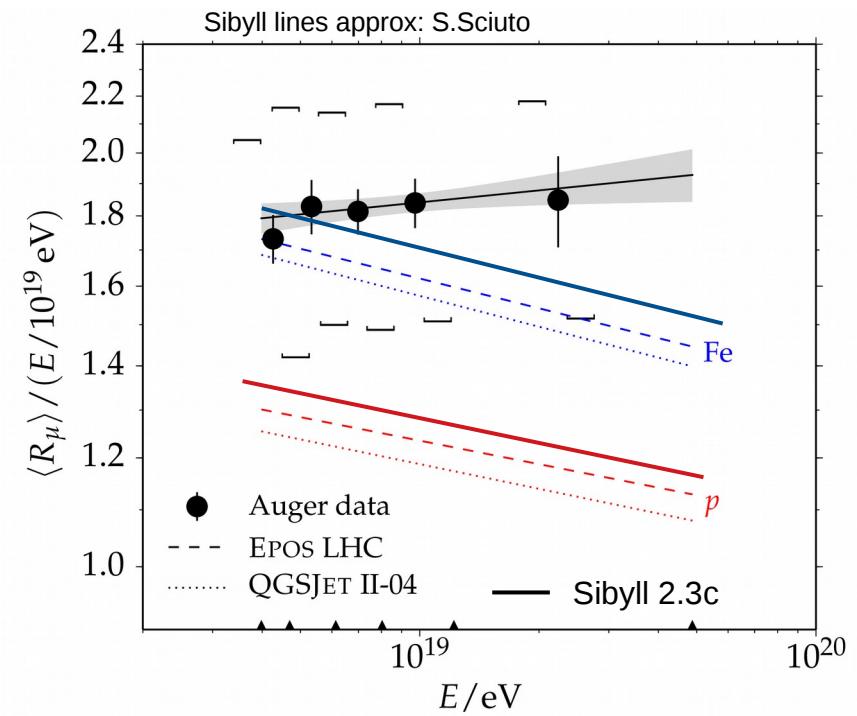
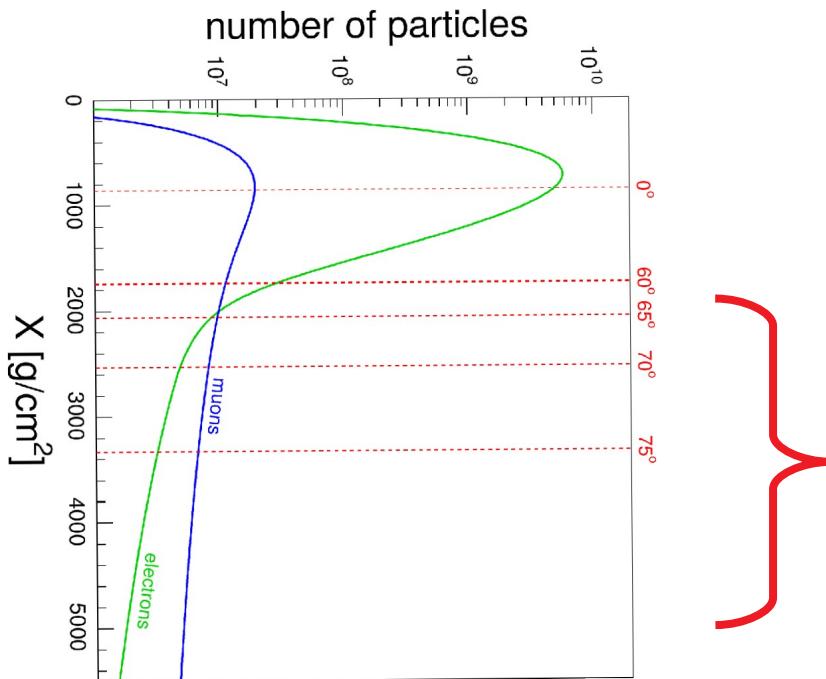
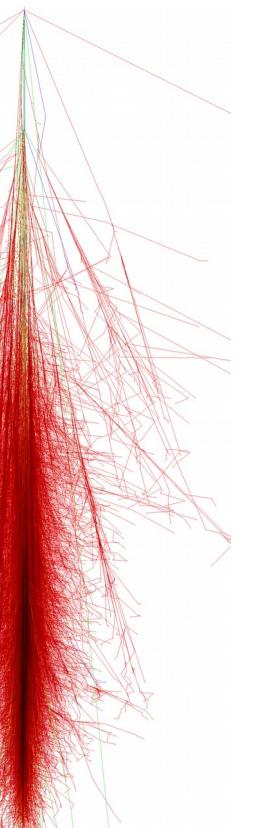


Maybe!

EAS performance: consistency

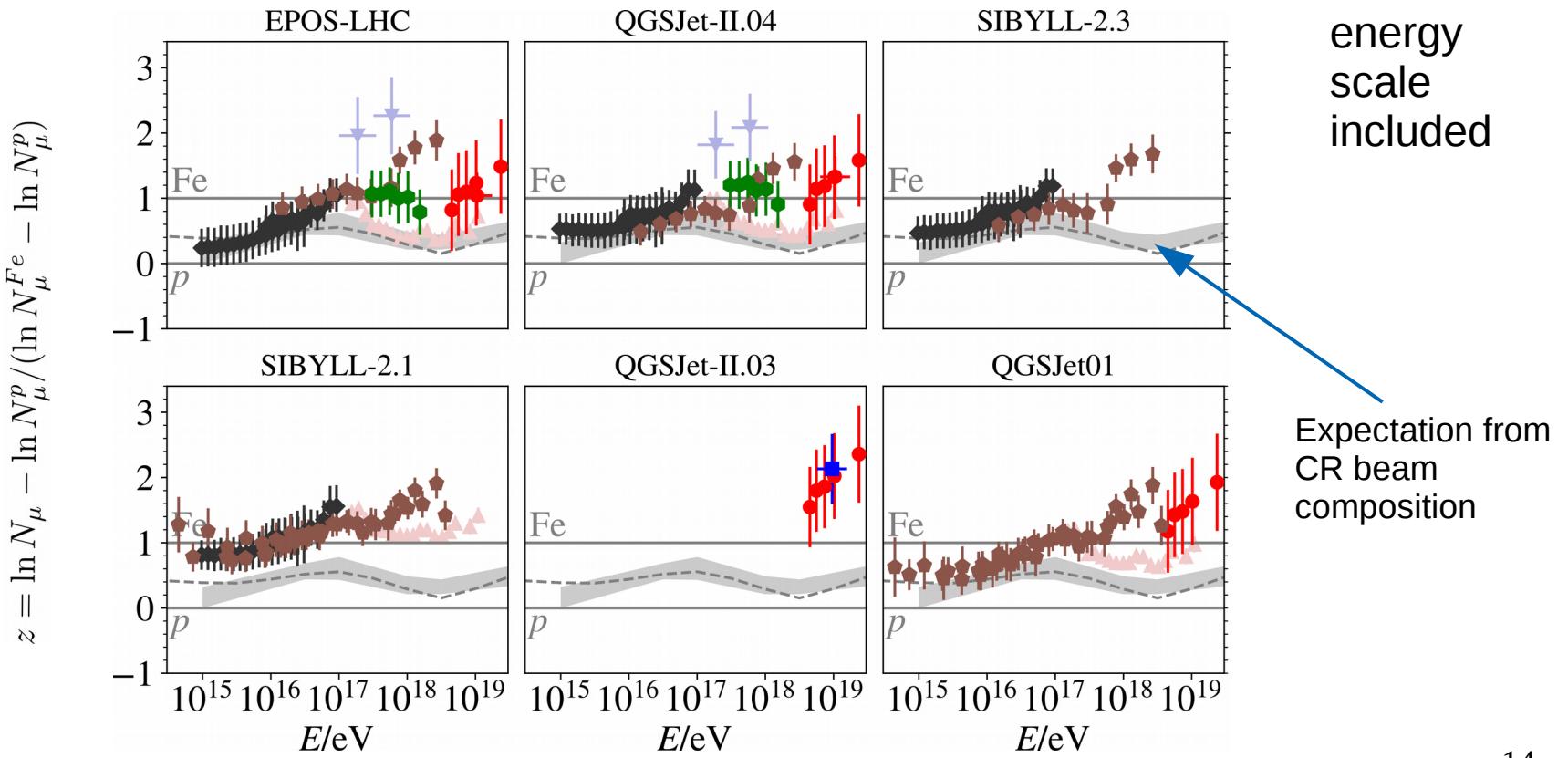


EAS performance: muons

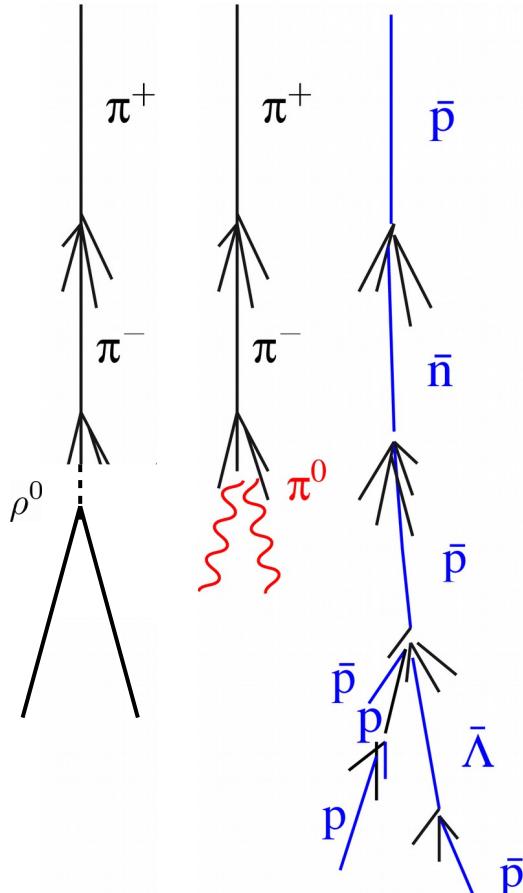


(Auger, Phys. Rev. D, 91, 032003 (2015))

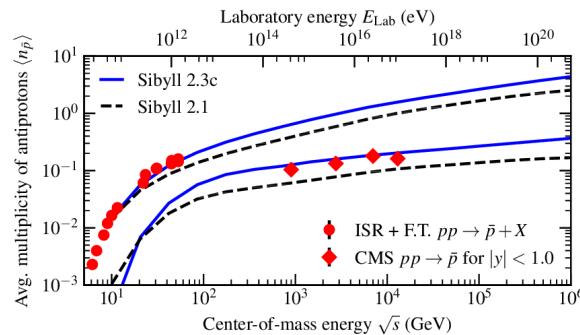
Problem universal?



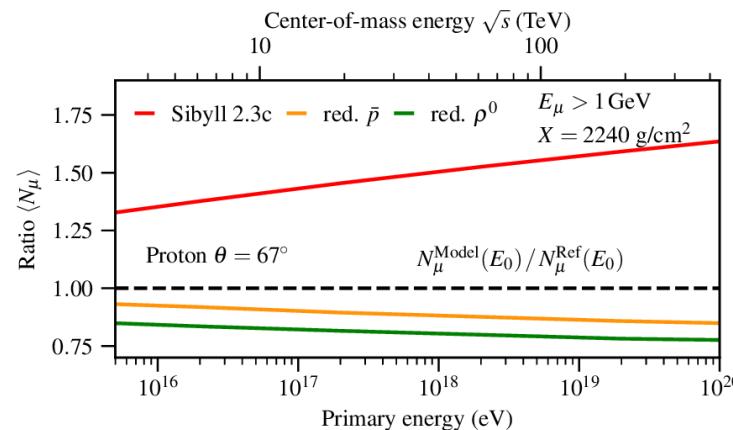
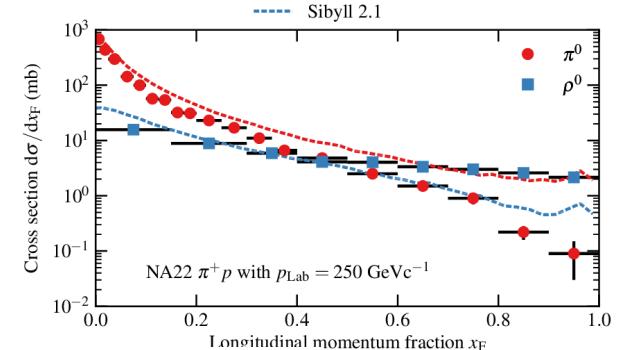
Solution? rho0/pbar in pion interactions



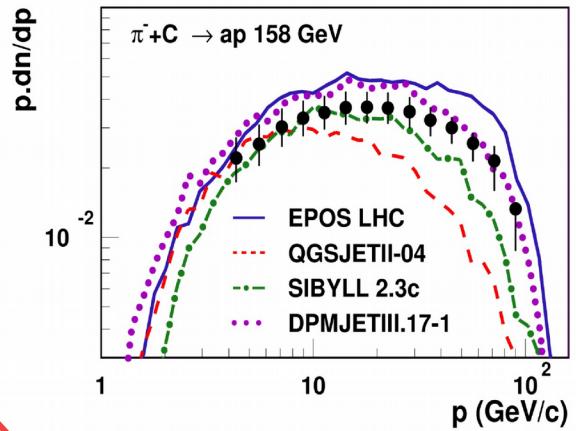
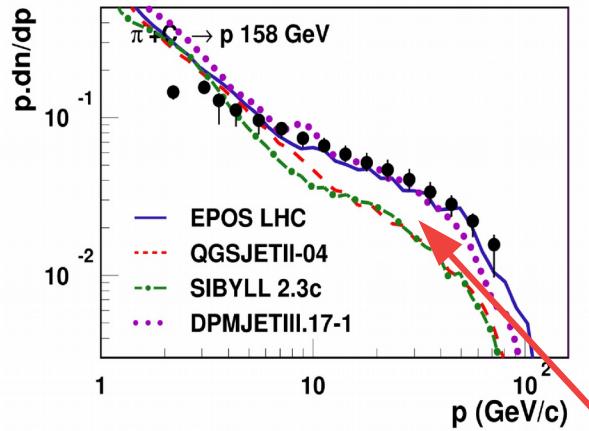
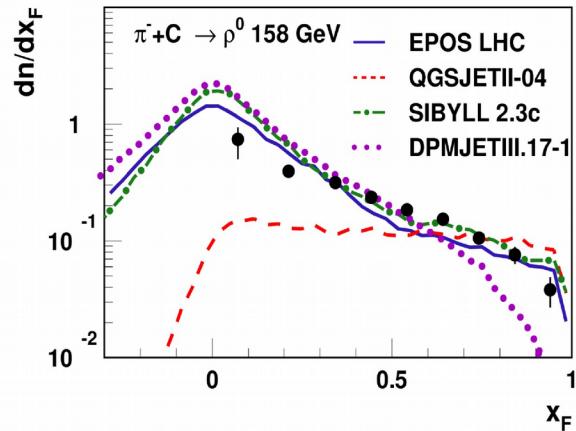
* Baryon production



* leading rho0



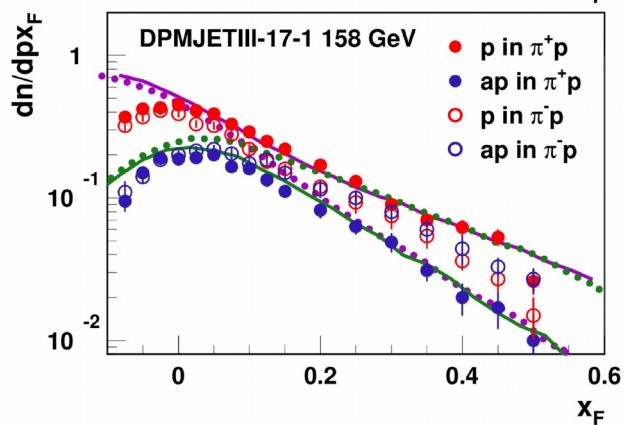
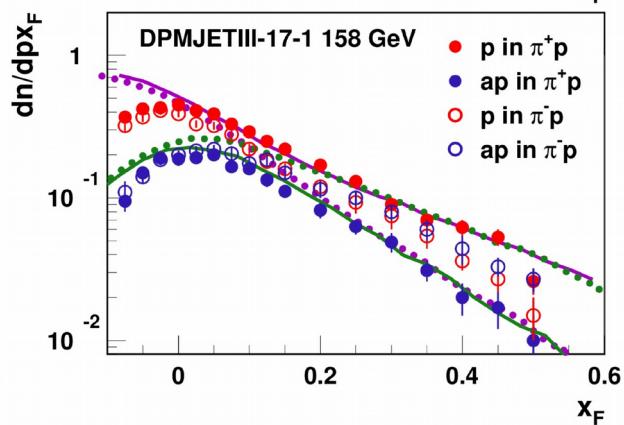
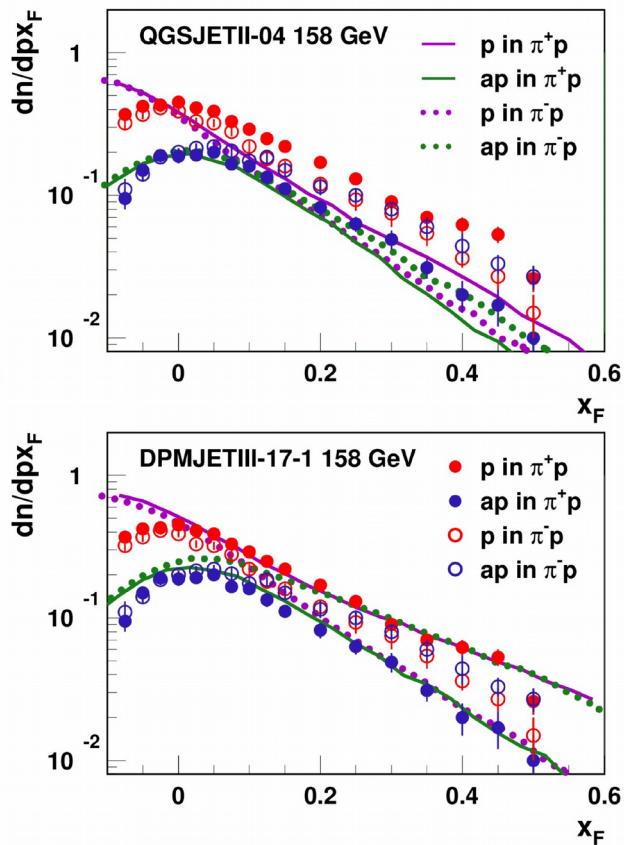
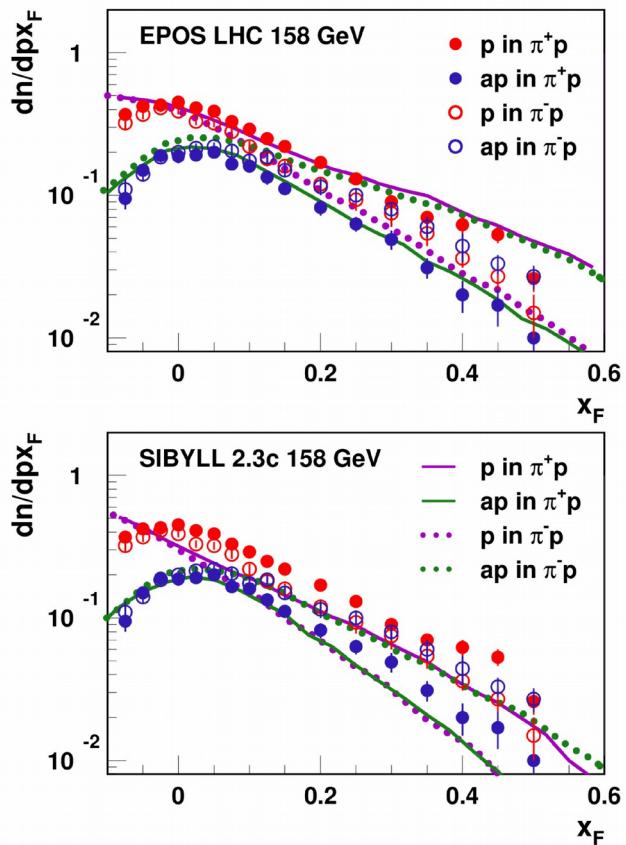
NA61



Enough ?

NA49

'Baryon
stopping'



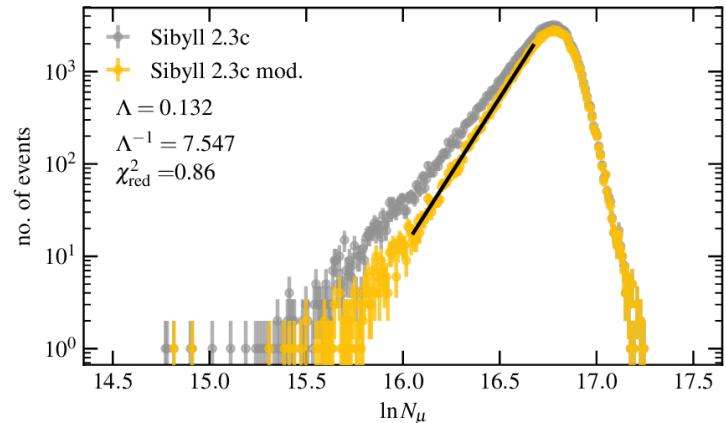
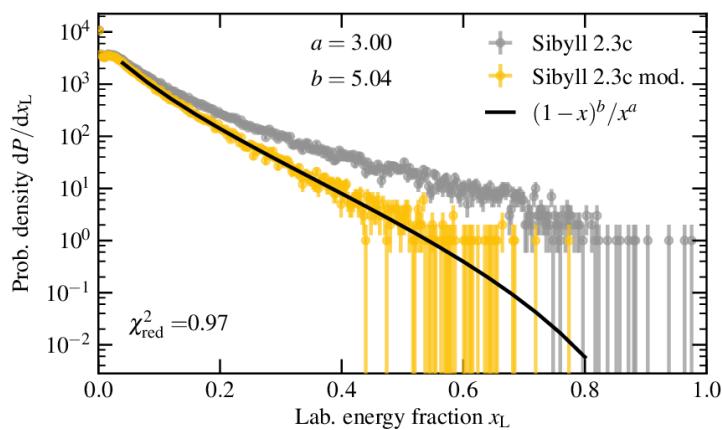
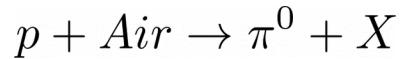
Unpublished,
G. Veres thesis

Confirmation?

$$\gamma^* + A$$

Future: measure pion spectrum in EAS

Inclusive production cross section



(L. Cazon, R. Conceicao, FR, work ongoing)

Slope of muon distribution == Shape of inclusive production cross section at high- x_F !

Summary: its difficult

- * EAS particular requirements
- * models of different complexity → include different exp. Data
- * RHIC measurements essential for A-A models
- * generally models perform well on accelerator data, Min Bias

BUT:

- * no model entirely consistent with CR measurements !
→ in particular: muon production → low energy interactions
- * too few measurements of pion interactions
- * no light nuclei!

way forward ==> more data, EAS and accelerator

Decide: Models incomplete? Or not tuned well enough